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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/910,979	07/20/2001	David Frederick Bantz	YOR920010525US1	2466

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EXAMINER

BARNIE, REXFORD N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2643

DATE MAILED: 05/14/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/910,979

Applicant(s)

BANTZ ET AL.

Examiner

REXFORD N BARNIE

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07/20/2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

R. Barnie

REXFORD BARNIE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-11, 21-24, 28-38, 47-59 and 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rosenberg et al. (US Pat# 6,628,934).

Regarding claim 1, Rosenberg teaches a data network through which a user of a mobile device can register and subscribe to desired services and then be billed based on geographical area (location) where the services are to be used by the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23)

Regarding claims 2 and 29, Rosenberg teaches billing a mobile client for services in part based on geographic location where services are to be implement.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 11, 30 and 31, Rosenberg teaches an on-site support system and software installation in (see fig. 4). Furthermore, a data processing system including an internet is taught by Rosenberg.

Regarding claim 5, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system comprising a method for receiving a request fro service(s), identifying a location of the client in response to given location information and billing the client based on the location of

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where the client is to use the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23)

Regarding claims 6-10 and 33-38, Rosenberg teaches in general, a geographical location which would read on customer premise and then informing a user if a requested service cannot be provided in a geographical area in (see col. 12 lines 1-9).

Regarding claims 21-22, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system comprising a method for receiving a request fro service(s), identifying a location of the client in response to given location information and billing the client based on the location of where the client is to use the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23). Rosenberg teaches determining whether a requested service can be provided based on the location identifier given in (see col. 12).

Regarding claims 23-24, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system including a network and a server which includes a billing system and receives location information to process request from a wireless device in (see fig. 4).

Regarding claims 28 and 32, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system comprising a method for receiving a request fro service(s), identifying a location of the client in response to given location information and billing the client based on the location of where the client is to use the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23). Rosenberg teaches determining whether a requested service can be provided based on the location identifier given in (see col. 12).

Regarding claims 47-48, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system comprising a method for receiving a request fro service(s), identifying a location of the

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client in response to given location information and billing the client based on the location of where the client is to use the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23). Rosenberg teaches determining whether a requested service can be provided based on the location identifier given in (see col. 12).

Regarding claim 49, see the explanation as set forth regarding claim 1 because the steps would inherently be performed based on software codes or instructions.

Regarding claims 50-52, Rosenberg teaches the claimed limitations in (see disclosure).

Regarding claim 53, see the explanation as set forth in the rejection of claim 5 because the steps would inherently be performed based on software codes or instructions.

Regarding claims 54-59, Rosenberg teaches the claimed limitations.

Regarding claims 68-69, see the explanation as set forth regarding claim 47 because the steps would inherently be performed based on software codes or instructions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 12, 39 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg in view of Linkola et al. (US Pat# 6,708,033).

Regarding claims 12, 39 and 60, Rosenberg fails to teach using location information or identifier as part of updating a user's services including GPS as taught in (see title, col. 8 lines 40-45) of Linkola.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Linkola into that of Rosenberg thus making it possible to use any known location identification scheme in identifying a calling party in order to make a determination what services can be provided to subscribers.

Claims 13-20, 40-46 and 61-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg in view of Larkins (US Pat# 6,295,291) or Schuster et al. (US Pat# 6,650,901).

Regarding claims 13, 40 and 61, Rosenberg fails to teach caller identification or subscriber unit identification.

Shuster et al. teaches a system for providing user-configured telephone service in a data network wherein local identification can be transmitted with a call in (see col. 14 lines 54-65).

Larkins teaches a setup of new subscriber radiotelephone wherein telephone identification data can be transmitted in (see disclosure).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Linkola or Shuster into that of Rosenberg thus making it possible to program telephone with the right services based on its request and identification.

Regarding claims 14-20, 41-46 and 62-67, The examiner takes official notice that billing based on traffic, latency, bandwidth, time of day and so forth is notoriously well for the purpose of providing incentive and billing based on actual services provided.

Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg et al. (US Pat# 6,628,934).

Regarding claims 25-27, Rosenberg teaches a data processing system comprising a method for receiving a request fro service(s), identifying a location of the client in response to given location information and billing the client based on the location of where the client is to use the mobile phone in (see col. 1 lines 8-11, col. 7 lines 6-32, col. 8 lines 19-23). Rosenberg teaches determining whether a requested service can be provided based on the location identifier given in (see col. 12).

Rosenberg fails to teach a data processing system in detail to include a bus system but

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the examiner takes official notice that it's well known to have a computer system including a bus, memory, processing unit and so forth for implementation or provision of telephone services. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teaching of Rosenberg into any known computer structure for the purpose of being able to provide telephone services.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **REXFORD N BARNIE** whose telephone number is (703)306-2744. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, CURTIS KUNTZ can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PRIMARY EXAMINER
REXFORD BARNIE
05/10/04